

Attachment #1

Project Categories

I. Secondary Wastewater Treatment

This category includes the needs that must be addressed to meet the minimum level of treatment that must be maintained by all treatment facilities, except those facilities granted waivers of secondary treatment for marine discharges under section 301(h) of the Clean Water Act. Treatment levels are specific in terms of the concentration of conventional pollutants in the wastewater effluent discharged from a facility after treatment. Secondary treatment typically requires a treatment level that will produce an effluent quality of 30 mg/l of both BOD5 and total suspended solids, although secondary treatment levels required for some lagoon systems may be less stringent than this. In addition, the secondary treatment must remove 85 percent of BOD5 and total suspended solids from the influent wastewater.

II. Advanced Wastewater Treatment

This category includes the needs that must be addressed to attain a level of treatment that is more stringent than secondary treatment or produce a significant reduction in nonconventional or toxic pollutants present in the wastewater treated by a facility. Advanced treatment may include additional process units to increase the level of treatment to either the potable level, or to a level less than potable but greater than that normally associated with surface discharge needs. This category may also include additional process units to increase the level of treatment to allow for water reuse.

III-A. Infiltration / Inflow (II) Correction

This category includes costs to correct of sewer system infiltration/inflow problems when groundwater enters a sanitary or combined sewer system through such means as defective pipes or manholes (infiltration) or from sources such as drains, storm sewers or other improper entries into the system (inflow). Costs are also reported for preliminary sewer system analysis and detailed sewer system evaluation surveys.

III-B. Sewer Replacement / Rehabilitation

This category includes cost estimates for the maintenance, reinforcement or reconstruction of structurally deteriorating sanitary or combined sewers. Costs are reported if the corrective actions are necessary to maintain the structural integrity of the system.

IV-A. New Collector Sewers and Appurtenances

This category includes the costs of new pipes used to collect and carry wastewater from a sanitary or industrial wastewater source to an interceptor sewer that will convey the wastewater to a treatment facility.

IV-B. New Interceptor Sewers and Appurtenances

This category includes costs for constructing new interceptor sewers and pumping stations necessary for conveying wastewater from collection sewer systems to a treatment facility or to another interceptor sewer. Costs for relief sewers are included in this category.

V. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Correction

This category includes measures used to achieve water quality objectives by preventing or controlling periodic discharges of a mixture of storm water and untreated wastewater (combined sewer overflows) that occur when the capacity of a sewer system is exceeded during a wet weather event. This category does not include costs for overflow control allocated to flood control or drainage improvement or for treatment or control of storm water in separate storm and drainage systems.

VI. Storm Water Management Programs

Storm water is defined as runoff water resulting from precipitation. This category includes activities to plan and implement municipal storm water management programs pursuant to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems. These include structural and nonstructural measures that control storm water pollution from diffuse sources by (1) reducing pollutants from runoff from commercial and residential areas that are served by the storm sewer, (2) detecting and removing illicit discharges and improper disposal into storm sewers, (3) monitoring pollutants in runoff from industrial facilities that flow into municipal separate storm sewer systems, and (4) reducing pollutants in construction site runoff discharged to separate municipal storm sewers.

VII. Nonpoint Source (NPS)

Nonpoint sources of water pollution are not regulated as a point source. NPS pollution sources are diffuse, do not have a single point of origin and/or are not introduced into a receiving stream from a specific outlet. NPS pollutants may be a result of runoff, precipitation, atmospheric deposition, drainage, seepage or hydrological modification. NPS pollution includes runoff from agriculture, silviculture, urban development, mining, hydromodification, construction, dams and channels, inappropriate land disposal of waste, marinas and saltwater intrusion.